



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 19, 1931
PRESIDENT HOOVER REVIEWS CONDITIONS
APPROVES PROPOSAL FOR BOND ISSUE
IN UNITY IS STRENGTH
PROPOSES CONFERENCE
HITS JUDGE-MADE LAW

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
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TO LOCAL UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERS

The Labor Clarion is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated and to which you pay dues. It prints the official proceedings of the Council and official communications to the Unions. Why not take advantage of the special subscription rates which apply where a Union subscribes for its entire membership? In this manner each member will become better acquainted with the activities of Organized Labor and will thus be better able to assist in carrying out its ideals.

The Labor Clarion Should Be in the Hands of Every Union Man
and Woman

THE LABOR CLARION
LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
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eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
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food shopping.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February.
March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073. 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1039 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigar makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alblon.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 111 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C'le Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—373 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, J. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 452, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 3 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931

No. 20

PRESIDENT HOOVER REVIEWS CONDITIONS

Policy Seems to Be a Waiting One, With No Definite Plan

On Monday evening last, before an audience composed of Indiana Republican editors and their families in Indianapolis, the President of the United States delivered what has been awaited as his keynote speech outlining his policies for presentation to the American people in the coming national campaign. Not only this, but it was expected to be a forecast of the administration's future policies for combating the disastrous industrial depression under which the country is suffering. The speech, one of a series of three delivered during the week by the chief executive, was broadcast over the radio. Probably no President ever had so interested and so extensive an audience. That he acquitted himself in an approved and orthodox manner was a relief to the business and financial interests.

* * * *

As expected, the business depression provided the text for the President's address. Depressions are not new experiences, he said, "and we have come out of each previous depression into a period of prosperity greater than ever before. We shall do so this time." With this thought in mind the expectations of his auditors must have been raised to pleasurable anticipation.

* * * *

Mr. Hoover's discussion of the tariff was in accord with his party's policy. He recommended no changes, and eulogized the present tariff and its principle "as defined by law." That principle is "the difference in cost of production at home and abroad." With industry as well as agriculture we are concerned not merely in the immediate problems of the depression, he said, and "when the time comes that we can look at this depression objectively it will be our duty searchingly to examine every phase of it."

* * * *

In the meantime he urged that our banking system must be so organized as to give greater security to depositors against failures and "we must determine whether the facilities of our security and commodity exchanges are not being used to create illegitimate speculation and intensify depressions." He spoke of the "undue proportion" of taxes which falls upon farmers, home owners and all real property holders and which demands real relief.

* * * *

If labor looked for an expression of the President's attitude on the present unemployment situation, as was natural, it will be found in that portion in which Mr. Hoover pays tribute to "the business, labor and agricultural leaders for their remarkable spirit of co-operation." "Labor has co-operated in prevention of conflict in giving greater effort and consequently in reducing unit costs," he said. "We have had freedom from strikes, lockouts and disorder unequaled even in prosperous times. We have made permanent gains in national solidarity. Our people can take justifiable pride that their united efforts have greatly reduced unemployment which would have otherwise been our fate; it is heavy but proportionally it is less than one-half that of other industrial countries. Great as have been our difficulties, no man can contrast them with our experiences in previous great depressions or with the condition of other important industrial countries without a glow of pride in our American system and a confidence in its future."

Although the President had been credited in

some quarters with looking favorably upon the plan to provide emergency employment upon a large scale, his utterances leave no doubt in the minds of those who heard him that the Hearst and similar plans are anathema to him. With more feeling than was displayed in any other portion of his speech, he said:

"We are, of course, confronted with scores of theoretical panaceas which, however well intended, would inevitably delay recovery. Some timid people, black with despair, have lost faith in our American system. They demand abrupt and positive change. Others have seized upon the opportunities of discontent to agitate for the adoption of economic patent medicines from foreign lands. Others have indomitable confidence that by some legerdemain we can legislate ourselves out of a worldwide depression. Such views are as accurate as the belief we can exorcise a Caribbean hurricane by statutory law.

"For instance, nothing can be gained in recovery of employment by detouring capital away from industry and commerce into the treasury of the United States, either by taxes or loans, on the assumption that the government can create more employment by use of these funds than can industry and commerce itself. While I am a strong advocate of expansion of useful public works in hard times, and we have trebled our federal expenditure in aid to unemployment, yet there are limitations upon the application of this principle. Not only must we refrain from robbing industry and commerce of its capital, and thereby increasing unemployment, but such works require long engineering and legal interludes before they produce actual employment. Above all, schemes of public works which have no reproductive value would result in sheer waste. The remedy to economic depression is not waste but the creation and distribution of wealth."

* * * *

Striking at the recently evolved suggestion of a "plan" for future development of American resources along the lines of the Russian "five-year plan," the President said:

"I am able to propose an American plan to you. We plan to take care of 20,000,000 increase in population in the next twenty years. We plan to build for them 4,000,000 new and better homes, thousands of new and still more beautiful city buildings, thousands of factories; to increase the

capacity of our railways; to add thousands of miles of highways and waterways; to install 25,000,000 electrical horsepower; to grow 20 per cent more farm products. We plan to provide new parks, schools, colleges and churches for this 20,000,000 people. We plan more leisure for men and women and better opportunities for its enjoyment. We not only plan to provide for all the new generation, but we shall, by scientific research and invention, lift the standard of living and security of life to the whole people."

The thought is a noble one, and it is quite likely that time will bring about these changes. But the American people today are, while patriotic and forward looking, more immediately interested in the wants of the six million Americans now out of employment than in the twenty millions increase in population twenty years hence.

* * * *

Regarding unemployment insurance, which probably will not be dismissed so easily as Mr. Hoover suggests, the President takes the orthodox capitalistic view that it is outside the field of government: "I have long advocated such insurance as an additional measure of safety against rainy days, but only through private enterprise or through co-operation of industry and labor itself." Which means exactly that no adequate handling of this question should be attempted. Possibly also the President assumes too much when he says:

"I am proud that so representative an organization as the American Federation of Labor has refused to approve such schemes."

This subject is receiving study at the hands of American Federation of Labor officials and may yet be a part of the policy of that organization.

* * * *

In concluding his address President Hoover urges "full faith and confidence in those mighty resources, those intellectual and spiritual forces which have impelled this nation to a success never before known in the history of the world." And finally leaves the whole matter to Divine Providence.

"YELLOW-DOG" BILL MEETS OBSTACLE

An advisory opinion from the Massachusetts State Supreme Court, just handed down to the House of Representatives, declares unconstitutional, if enacted, the bill (H. Doc. 976) proposing that the so-called "yellow-dog" contracts of employment be declared in contravention of public policy and that relief thereon be denied in the courts.

The opinion cites cases in support of its position and points out that the Supreme Court of the United States has held similar federal and state statutes to be violative of the provisions of the federal constitution which forbid the enactment of any law depriving any person of freedom in the making of contracts.

Other provisions of the law relate to methods of trial, prerequisites and other elements of procedure with respect to the judicial handling of labor disputes in the courts of the state; and borrowing the power of courts to deal with contempt of court in labor cases. These are not dealt with in the opinion of the Supreme Court, inasmuch as it had dealt with the "dominating factors" of the proposed bill.

SERIOUS SOCIAL MENACE

Even though it may be driven until its back is against the wall, labor will not willingly accept a general reduction in wages.

Whenever and wherever imposed, it will be because of force and against labor's protest and in spite of its opposition. Labor will not join in the pursuit of a policy which, if applied and followed, will intensify human distress and add to existing industrial demoralization.

The cry of distress is increasing in volume as winter approaches until thinking people begin to understand and realize that it constitutes a serious social menace. The time is here to face the facts and to face our responsibilities.—William Green.

APPROVES PROPOSAL FOR BOND ISSUE

Executive Committee of State Federation Indorses Hearst Plan

The executive committee of the California State Federation of Labor, representing 100,000 workers, at its regular quarterly meeting on Sunday last, in this city, approved the William Randolph Hearst \$5,000,000,000 loan plan and urged a special session of Congress to put the plan in execution.

Members of the executive committee, representing every section of California, unanimously adopted a motion made by Clyde Isgrig of Los Angeles. Adoption of the motion was preceded by an informal discussion. There was not a dissenting vote.

The board then went on record urging President Hoover to call a special session of Congress to carry the plan to a successful conclusion.

Isgrig, who made the motion, is a member of the Elevator Constructors' Union of Los Angeles. He is also past commander of the Union Labor Post of the American Legion.

Cites Failure of Legislature

"In view of the fact that the recent State Legislature did so little for unemployment," said Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the organization, "the State Federation of Labor gladly supports Mr. Hearst's plan for a \$5,000,000,000 prosperity loan.

"We also urge that President Hoover call a special session of Congress at the earliest possible moment so that the plan can be put into execution with the least possible delay.

Government Should Lead

"We feel that the time for this loan was at the moment the depression began to be felt. Such a move then would have prevented widespread unemployment and suffering throughout the nation. However, it is not too late.

"The national government is the only one that can bring about nation-wide relief. The government should be the leader and concerted action by Congress will relieve the unemployment situation and at the same time increase the buying power of the people.

"Additional employment cannot help but bring additional buying power to the workers. Labor is the bulwark of the nation and when the lot of the laboring man is benefited the reaction is felt in every walk of life."

HEAD TAX FOR OLD AGE PENSION

Practically on the eve of the date appointed for the old age pensions law to become effective in Massachusetts, the Legislature arranged for the financing of the union labor sponsored legislation. And the arrangement is only temporary. The members of the Legislature, both House and Senate, claim they want more information as to the gross yearly cost of administering the pension law.

The temporary arrangement provides that each male resident of the State 20 years old or over must pay a head tax of \$1. A proposal to spread the tax to women, except housewives, was rejected. Thus it is that people who are scheduled for assistance under the new law will also be forced to pay the \$1 tax. The House and Senate refused to make the possessors of big incomes pay for the law's operation. They also refused to increase the taxation on heirs to big estates. However, the law will be implemented, which did not appear probable.

SAN FRANCISCAN HONORED

The American Federation of Musicians, in session at Chattanooga, Tenn., honored A. A. Greenbaum of Musicians' Union No. 6 of this city, by electing him a member of the executive committee. Charles I. Bagley of Los Angeles was chosen vice-president.

NON-UNIONISTS RESTRICT OUTPUT

Restriction of output, so often charged against union men, has been laid squarely on the doorstep of the non-union worker in a report prepared by the Personnel Research Federation, financed by the Social Science Research Council. The study on which the report is based was confined entirely to non-union manufacturing plants.

The report makes it clear that unorganized workers restrict output with undoubted effectiveness, that restriction is general and that mainly it results from the fear of workers that if they work too rapidly they will either reduce their piece rates or "work themselves out of a job" in some other manner.

Generally it was found that employers were ignorant of the extent of restriction. In the very few cases in which employers had pledged not to cut rates under any circumstances and had kept their word there was less restriction and consequently greater output.

In 105 plants 223 cases of deliberate restriction of work were found. These plants were in 47 districts representing 25 classified industries and 14 miscellaneous industries.

It is said that the inevitable conclusions of this survey are that restriction of output is almost universal among unorganized workers and that production is greatly cut down thereby.

The report, says I. L. N. S., appears to make clear that restriction can be overcome only by union organization and the establishment of definite agreements covering terms of employment. Non-unionism and restriction are pointed out as partners of long standing and of natural affinity.

REDUCED TAX PAYMENTS

Losses totaling \$2,958,544.76 in state taxes assessed to public utilities and insurance companies this year, compared with similar taxes for last year, are announced by John C. Corbett, member of the board from the First district. Total taxes from this source to meet California's revenue needs for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, were but \$39,374,780.84, contrasted with \$42,333,325.60 for the 1930 receipts, a drop of 7 per cent. The long steam railroads showed the heaviest loss among the utilities, this group paying taxes of \$12,129,727.06 last year and but \$10,110,862.18 this year. Only the telephone and telegraph group among utilities showed an increase in taxes, while insurance companies also fell off slightly, the Board of Equalization report showed.

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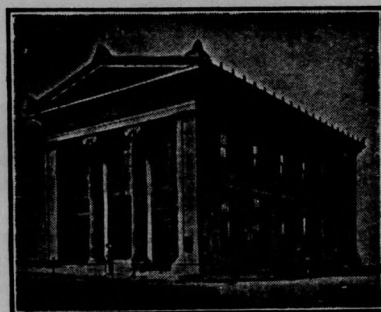
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NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

July 1 the Census Bureau, having counted everything, will lay off 220.

Report has it David Lawrence, editor of "United States Daily" and Consolidated Press, is to buy the Washington "Post," owned by E. B. McLean.

Standard Oil Development Co., S. O. of New Jersey subsidiary, keeps 600 persons busy at research work in Elizabeth, N. J., President Teagle's report shows.

Sale of the organization's headquarters building in Cleveland was ordered by the recent convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Houston. The ten-story structure cost \$800,000.

Engineering (machinist) unions are in deadlock in England with employers over an employers' ultimatum on new wage rates dealing principally with overtime, night work and double time work.

Sir Ben Turner, the 68-year-old British trade union leader, Labor member of Parliament and, until recently, minister of mines in Premier MacDonald's cabinet, has been made a knight by King George.

Several thousand coal miners in the Scotts Run district of West Virginia, who had been on strike for months against intolerable conditions and pauper wages, have gone back to work under union conditions and better wages.

Labor lost one of its best friends in the House when Congressman Charles A. Mooney died recently at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, from pneumonia. He was elected to Congress first in 1918 from the Twentieth Ohio district.

Best of all would be wages permitting workers to "make provision for themselves on their own initiative," but only a few receive this, writes the Rev. John A. Ryan, in "Public Utilities Fortnightly," advocating old age pensions.

Seventy-one building contracts, each for a million dollars or more, were let in the United States between March 1 and May 15, according to Truman S. Morgan, president of F. W. Dodge & Co. Thirty-one are being built by private interests.

William A. Anderson, attorney, was elected mayor in the municipal election at Minneapolis on the Farmer-Labor ticket, by 22,000 majority over former Mayor George E. Leach. The ticket on which Anderson was elected went "all the way" on labor demands.

Martin T. Joyce, veteran secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, passed away June 8. Mr. Joyce was a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and represented that body at the American Federation of Labor annual conventions of the last ten years.

The application of the "prevailing wages" principle to the field of highway and road construction, similar to the protection given wage workers in the construction of government buildings in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, is being planned by congressional sponsors of the Bacon-Davis law.

"Reductions in wages cannot increase employment," says a circular letter to all metal trades unions just issued by the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, "but reductions in wages would definitely increase the doubt in men's minds which must be removed before real prosperity can turn."

William L. Carss, member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and former Congressman from the Eighth Minnesota district, died suddenly at his home in Duluth Sunday, May 31. He was ill just two hours. A heart complication was

given as the cause of his death. Mr. Carss served three terms in Congress and had an excellent labor record.

Meeting at Blackpool, England, the National Conference of Labor Women adopted a charter for domestic servants. Among the charter's proposals are an annual two weeks' holiday with pay, maximum working hours and a minimum wage scale, abolition of the servant's cap, "a badge of servility"; establishment of training and recreational centers and unemployment insurance for domestic workers.

The program for the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers is announced. The teachers will meet at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, June 29-July 3. John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will represent William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and will speak on "Our Economic Crisis."

Entitled to a raise of 25 cents a day under terms of a five-year contract, Local Union No. 34, United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, has by vote postponed the increase. The men involved are installation men employed by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company under a five-year contract. The increase is not abandoned. The date of effectiveness has been postponed for the benefit of union members.

Because a public health radio talk advocated eating less meat in summer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills has ordered that all future broadcasts be submitted to him for approval before delivery. The public health service is a Treasury Department bureau. Service doctors are enraged at the censorship order, but see no way to avoid it. Protests from meat packers caused the order.

Through the efforts of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans the Merz Products Company, manufacturers of Dixo, Merz Brew, bottle beer and soft drinks, signed working agreements with the Brewery Workers' Union. The new signed agreement provides a better condition than that of the past. This makes two breweries now working under signed agreements with the Brewery Workers' Union.

John Possehl, but lately elected to the secretaryship, was this week elected president of the International Union of Operating Engineers by the executive board, succeeding the late Arthur M. Huddell. Fourth Vice-President F. A. Fitzgerald was elevated to the office of secretary-treasurer to succeed Possehl. Fifth Vice-President John McDonald was elevated to the fourth vice-presidency and Joseph A. Fay was elected fifth vice-president.

American labor faces lower wages or unemployment, or both, if vigilance is not exercised in claiming and securing for it the benefit of tariff legislation in order to equalize the difference in labor costs between articles produced in cheap labor countries and at home, declared M. J. Flynn, executive secretary of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, the tariff group of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the Central Labor Council at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Designs for membership buttons and cards will be submitted this week to officers of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act and immediately upon acceptance of a design a national membership campaign will be inaugurated. Local organizations of this fighting labor organization will be formed throughout the country, with every prospect pointing to the building

of the biggest membership organization now in the field in relation to the modification movement.

The steel workers employed by the Empire Steel Corporation at Mansfield, Ohio, 1600 of whom went on strike because of a 10 per cent and an additional 5 per cent wage cut, returned to work after the company agreed to rescind these cuts. These are the strikers who called upon the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for assistance in organizing them into a union; but who, when the crisis came, permitted and even helped the powers opposed to unionism to run the representatives of the Amalgamated Association out of Mansfield.

Unemployment and its prevention will be the leading topics of discussion at the mid-year meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation at Minneapolis, in joint session with the National Conference of Social Work, this week. Among the speakers—who will discuss among other subjects "The Cost of Our Dole System," "The Future of Employment Offices," "The Contribution of Public Works" and "The Need of Unemployment Insurance"—are John A. Ryan of Washington, John A. Lapp of Milwaukee, James Muhlenbach and Harriett E. Vittum of Chicago, F. Ernest Johnson and Ralph G. Hurlin of New York, William J. Norton of Detroit, Sherman C. Kingsley of Philadelphia and George W. Lawson of Minneapolis.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

The June meeting of the Union will be held on Sunday and business of much importance is to be considered. The meeting will also consider the decision of the Executive Committee rendered on an appeal filed by a foreman against the action of one of the newspaper chapels. Another matter of great importance will be the report of a special committee of twelve members appointed to bring in a plan for continuation of the relief measures which heretofore have been in effect. It is understood that this special committee will recommend a somewhat different plan than that which was in operation, and the committee hopes that the plan submitted will meet with the enthusiastic support of the members. The Union is your "bread and butter" lodge, and you owe it to yourself to give to the organization one afternoon a month, and through your attendance make known to the committees and officers your desires, and lend to fellow members your co-operation in formulating policies to be pursued.

In a "run off" election held on Wednesday, June 10, between Austin Hewson and Leon Rouse, Mr. Hewson was elected president of New York Typographical Union by a majority of 242. The vote was: Hewson, 4,243; Rouse, 4,001.

The press time for the Labor Clarion has been advanced twenty-four hours. The Clarion now goes to press on Thursday evening of each week, and the co-operation of all is requested. Items for publication in these columns should reach the president of No. 21 not later than noon on Wednesday.

C. F. Giffin, well-known member of Cincinnati Union, was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Mr. Giffin, who has several times been a delegate to I. T. U. conventions, is making a tour of the west coast, and will return to Cincinnati by way of Salt Lake City and Denver.

The news comes from Los Angeles that members of No. 174 defeated the two relief propositions which were submitted to referendum vote on Monday, June 15. Proposition No. 1, providing that situation holders engage substitutes for two days each month, was defeated by a vote of 313 against to 235 for. Proposition No. 2, providing for an assessment of 3 per cent on members working three or more days of a financial week, was defeated by a vote of 353 against to 222 for. The majority against the first proposition was 78, and that against the second proposition 131.

Again it is urged that every member attend the union meeting Sunday, 1 p. m., Labor Temple.

An added inducement for members to attend the June meeting of the Union the writer is pleased to announce that No. 21 will be honored by a visit by President Harry Malloy and Secretary H. S. Hornage of Stockton Typographical Union, and President H. L. Pickens of Oakland Typographical Union has signified his intention of attending the meeting on Sunday.

The following is taken from the daily press of June 17: "A bill introduced by Assemblyman Nielsen of Sacramento, providing for the State printing of certain school text books, was signed by Governor Rolph today. The bill provides the State Board of Education shall adopt and may have published by the State Superintendent of Printing one or more text books, supplementary books and teachers' manuals in each study prescribed for the elementary grades." The signing of this bill by Governor Rolph signifies success in the long fight made by the printing trades unions to encourage production of text books in the State.

Another interesting dispatch is the following

taken from the "Chronicle of June 17: "Another outbreak in the school text book situation, subject of a senatorial investigation during the last session of the Legislature, arose yesterday when Attorney General U. S. Webb ruled that the State Board of Education has no right to purchase carload lots of music books compiled and manufactured by an Eastern firm. The ruling said that books of substantially equal merit are available within the State. Adoption of the locally printed books was defeated by a six-to-five vote of the board."

Robert Higgins, known to all the "old timers," writes from his home in Kansas City that he is enjoying very good health but that his vision has not greatly improved. Mr. Higgins wishes to be remembered to all his old friends, and particularly sends best wishes to "Bill" Hammond of the "News" chapel, who, as it was recently mentioned in these columns, has been quite ill.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

The other day Henry ("Red") Bender and R. L. Floyd, the mute, were talking through the medium of the deaf and dumb language. One of the boys from the business office who did not know Harry very well passed by and, seeing them, said to one of the gang: "I didn't know 'Red' was a 'dummy'." Neither did we, especially in the oral sense.

Myron Douglass is still located at El Cerrito, where he has large real estate interests.

Ernest Darr, who is quite a fisherman, got peeved at the stories the other anglers were bringing in about fish which weighed at least 100 pounds. So he and Jim Ramsey went out last week end. The latter happened to turn around and was just in time to see Darr disappear over the bank. Jim rushed for a piece of thick rope and threw it over Ernie's head and managed to drag him back. "What d'ye get?" asked Jim. "Got nothin'" said Ernie. "I lost the stuff ya put on the bait that Folger bought." The next day Ramsey hired a tug and salvaging outfit and has not been seen since. Evidently he found what he went after.

"Barnacle Bill" Kenna of the night side went out to supper the other night and mistook his hand for the sandwich, taking quite a chunk out of it.

The vacation season is here, Bert Lunt starting the period when he left for Almanor Lake. While he is gone Pete De Soto is taking care of his interests, social and otherwise.

We were a little too hasty last week when we said that the composing room had seemingly escaped the epidemic of weddings. Melvin J. Luscia, the sub with the schoolgirl complexion, slipped away and took a bride. Congratulations, young fellow.

Now for the secret which we promised to let the boys in on. Two weeks ago the phone in the composing room rang. Walter Riegelhuth answered and called the writer of these notes over and said a young lady wished to talk to him. We wish to inform Walter and the rest of the gang that it was little Miss Virginia Claire Lees waiting to tell us that she had arrived and that we are now GRAND-PA. HA! HA!

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Idaho was the destination Neal Henderson had in mind when starting away Monday on a vacation, intending to set a leisurely pace interspersed with many stop-overs. Six weeks or more he'll spend sightseeing and resting.

J. C. (Cannibal) Savage, the troglodyte proof-reader sub, in his vague paleozoic way wonders if he'll snare office work enough during Henderson's absence to raise his living standard from tertiary to semi-civilized at least.

Portland probably will be the farthest north Harry Fulton will get on a fortnight's vacation.

A son calls the Oregon burg home and Harry's trip combines a visit with him and surcease from toil.

It seems the great northwest's charm lures like a movie vamp. Anyway, it drew Lou (Apeman) Schmidt up that way, and if his fickle affections remain enthralled that long his absence will run into a month or six weeks.

But give southern California credit for casting a spell over printers, too. Harry Beach, home again, ruined the major portion of a month's wages in movieland.

Prevented by eye trouble from pursuing printorial pastimes, Bill Davy is camping alongside a mountain stream while waiting for his vision to improve.

Close surveillance by Mike Sherman continues over recent apprentice benedicks. Marriage, he's heard tell, is a failure; nevertheless Mike intends to make some gal prove it, as well as Jerry Wright and Barney O'Neill.

Mr. Sherman's cautiousness wins May Lowe's approval. It behooves a young feller, she asserts, not to shut his eyes but to look before he lips.

If love is real,
Muses Philomena Rudisil,
They won't list Mike's wife
As a counterfeit bill.

Vic Cimino and Harvey Bell, intending to call on the Scotch makeup, Phil Scott, paused before his domicile to debate whether Phil was up. Intently they studied the house. "I think I see a light," said Vic. "Then he must be throwing a wild party," supplemented Harvey.

It's too bad. Al Crackbon was interested in life extension until he set an item wherein it was predicted, based on the pajama vogue, that in fifty years women would discard skirts for trousers.

Something for Sherman to pause and give consideration to, as Jay Palmiter points out, is that strong-minded wives make the best husbands.

And Harry Crotty opines he'd like to know which kind makes the best home—brew.

SUCCESS TO NO. 36 and "PICK"

The Alameda "Review," founded and being published weekly at present by Typographical Union No. 36, with President H. L. Pickens as editor and manager, is making rapid progress, says the "East Bay Labor Journal." From a tabloid newspaper of four pages, the "Review" next week will be an eight-page tabloid, and it is quite probable that a semi-weekly will soon be issued under the same name. The "Review" is carrying on a vigorous fight against the unfair Alameda "Times-Star."

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Apparently there was more chaff than grain in that peace plan of McArdle, Roberts et al. But, then, what reason was there to expect anything else? Responsibility for the plight of the members of the M. T. D. U. lies, as a result of the peace conferences, on the officers of the M. T. D. U. "The breakdown of the M. T. D. U. and the way out," these political leaders and experts probably will present to the M. T. D. U. convention at Boston in their customary lucid and clear style by indulging in more platitudes and generalities, but no specific or concrete program. In relation to service rendered, the cost of M. T. D. U. officers has been no small item in the M. T. D. U. budget. It is quite probable plans for raising additional revenue will be allowed to hang fire pending the decision of the court. It seems that no matter what the M. T. D. U. officers do or say they're bound to step on somebody's toes. Apparently they are sweating to find proper alibis, because of the dismal failure of the peace plan.

The Progressive ticket made gains in the election of officers and delegates of the Kansas City Mailers' Union, a local of the M. T. D. U. It is alleged the Kansas City Mailers' Union was one of the wavering locals that assured Mr. McArdle of their "loyalty" to the M. T. D. U. Progressives captured delegate to the Boston convention and correspondent to the "Journal," also vice-president and member of the executive board. William Ogden (Prog.), who worked for several years in No. 18, was elected a member of the organizing committee and delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council. Edward ("Tip") O'Neil (Prog.), for delegate to Boston convention, received 36 votes (elected); C. R. Ragan (Admin.), 9; Matt Sweeney (Admin.), 30. The Kansas City local now boasts of having a "neutral" or "third party" to help along the strife in that local. John Morrison (neutral) was elected financial secretary; Ed Van Camp (neutral), elected member of executive board; Charles Lilly (neutral), elected member apprentice committee; Pete Griffin (neutral), elected member visiting committee; Fred Redwine (neutral), elected member organizing committee. Other "neutral" or "middle-of-the-road" candidates made a close finish in the race for local offices. A close study of the election figures leads to the belief that the Administration or M. T. D. U. party of the Kansas City local now occupies third, instead of first place, as formerly, in that local.

F. Donaghue and Charles Colgrass (Progs.) were elected delegates to the I. T. U. convention, Boston, from Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2.

In the regular election of officers of Big Six on May 27, Rouse received more votes than Hewson, but did not gain the necessary majority over his three opponents to win. He then got 3,679 to 2,569 for Hewson. In the run-off on June 10, Hewson received 4,342; Rouse, 4,001. Hewson was declared elected president over Rouse, who has held the office for sixteen years.

INTERESTING WORK FORTHCOMING

Joseph Phillis, retired and honored member of San Francisco Typographical Union, a partner in the Bridgeport Inn, on the Yosemite Highway, was a visitor in San Francisco this week. Mr. Phillis has just completed a history of the "open-shop" movement on the Pacific Coast which should prove of great interest to all members of organized labor and those interested in industrial problems. The work may appear in serial form.

Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

LABOR EDITOR'S DEATH

James P. Egan, 63, for twenty years editor of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, member of the International Typographical Union and known to thousands throughout the country, was struck by an automobile and killed Sunday evening, June 7. Mr. Egan was crossing a street at Riverdale, Md., where he lived, returning to his home. He stepped from behind a parked car into the path of an oncoming machine.

As a printer Mr. Egan had worked in many cities. He spent several years in Toledo and was perhaps better known there than in any other city except Washington, where for two decades he had been a part of the life of American Federation of Labor headquarters. He was particularly close to Secretary Frank Morrison and there was a close bond between the two. He also was one of the close friends of President Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union.

It was characteristic of "Jim" Egan, as many knew him, to hold fast to the fundamental tenets of trade unionism, no matter what winds blew from the temples of intelligentsia and it is as a stalwart, unwavering defender of the principles of the American Federation of Labor that he will be remembered.

CALIFORNIA WORKERS' EDUCATION

Workers' education in California is a joint enterprise carried on in co-operation by the Extension Division of the University of California and the California State Federation of Labor.

The administration of the work is placed in the hands of a Joint Committee on Workers' Education consisting of nine members, five of whom represent labor.

The organization of classes and direct promotion of the work is placed in the hands of a director of workers' education, who gives full time to the work and who is responsible to the joint committee, which is duly affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau of the American Federation of Labor.

Workers' education is based upon the assumption that the worker because of his economic position as a wage earner in modern industry needs a specialized education in the facts of his economic life. It is not a general increase in knowledge that the worker so much needs as it is a special knowledge with a purpose. For example, he does not at present need vocational education, for he is so vocationally efficient that approximately one-fifth of the workers in these United States are without jobs. Vocational educational for production, obviously, would only intensify this situation.

One of the chief aims of workers' education is to instruct the worker to understand the nature and the purpose of the industrial society, in which he as a wage earner must, for better or for worse, work, toil, struggle, live and die. All other knowledge—however important it may be—is of secondary importance to this. It is this "Great Society" in its economic aspects that gives color and complexion to a workers' education movement.—J. L. Kirchen, director, Workers' Education.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF CONTINUES

Continuation of New York City's plan of unemployment relief throughout the summer was assured this week when the Board of Estimates, on motion of Mayor Walker, voted a fund of \$2,000,000 to pay the wages of part-time workers in various city departments.

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is explained in a book written expressly for employees of all classes. It gives full information of what the law requires workers to do to avoid a forfeiture of benefits and of the procedure necessary to obtain medical treatment and indemnity for injury arising out of employment. This book should be in every household and should form part of the working equipment of officers and business agents of labor unions to enable them to assist members when accidents occur. Sent, postage prepaid, to any address in the United States. Money refunded without question if dissatisfied. Mail attached coupon and one dollar for this valuable book.

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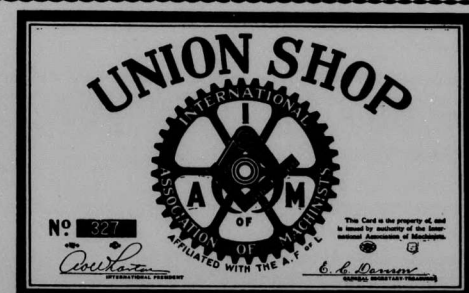
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FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Out of the elaborate and carefully repared review of the industrial situation contained in the President's address at Indianapolis comes but one ray of hope for the wage workers of the land. That is the indication that there has been no abandonment of the administration's policy on maintenance of wage levels.

"We have steadily urged the maintenance of wages and salaries," said the chief executive, "preserving the American standard of living, not alone for its consumption of goods, but with the far greater purpose of maintaining social good will through avoiding industrial conflict, with its suffering and social disorder."

Those who looked anxiously to the leader of the great political party whose candidate he will no doubt be next year for an expression which should at once have been a forecast of his platform and a possible suggestion of a way out of the depression have been greatly disappointed. He has disdainfully thrown into the discard all proposed remedies and assumed a stand-pat attitude, with no present hope for economic betterment.

His "twenty-year plan" is no answer to the present pressing question of how to tide over millions of destitute persons until there is a resumption of business. The history of the nation has shown that the changes he forecasts undoubtedly will take place. If we could anticipate the benefits of those changes to some extent it might be helpful.

The plan recently proposed by Mr. Hearst for the issuance of bonds for the construction of great public works is disposed of by Mr. Hoover by his pointing out that plans for these enterprises would consume time, which is quite true. Yet when Mr. Hoover suggested during his campaign for the presidency the construction of these immense public works there was no objection to the time element; and three years have elapsed since then, during which many great enterprises might have been mapped.

And now we have "mass production" and "efficiency" methods applied to farming. Henry Ford is reported to have acquired 3000 acres of land in southern Michigan for an "agricultural laboratory," and is said to be putting into effect an eight-hour day and \$5 a day scale for farm laborers—something heretofore unheard of. If it is to have the effect of raising the status of the farm laborer in the industrial scheme it will be welcomed.

POSTMASTERS SACROSANCT?

An amazing incident relative to postoffice administration methods is revealed in an article in the Oregon "Labor Press" of recent date which says:

"For participating in the adoption of a resolution by the local union of Postoffice Clerks criticizing Postmaster Jones for an alleged violation of an order of the postoffice department relative to the hiring of extra help through the Christmas rush, Frank A. Johnson, H. J. Erickson, Arthur F. Wallace and Frank Stevens have been disciplined by the department. Johnson, Wallace and Erickson have been suspended for sixty days without pay and the salary of Stevens has been reduced \$200 for one year. The resolution which caused the trouble was adopted by Local No. 128, Postoffice Clerks, early last December."

Postal inspectors from the department were sent to Portland and conducted an investigation seeking to determine who was responsible for the resolution.

The men who have been disciplined were charged with being directly responsible for the resolution and the penalties have been inflicted as a result.

It is said that the men are being punished, not for the adoption of the resolution but for making it public through the newspapers, which is said to be a violation of department rules.

It is not stated who were the judge and jury who inflicted penalties so drastic, or whether the men had a hearing. It may be surmised that the postmaster who considered himself the injured party was also the one who administered the discipline.

Surely in a government of free citizens this is a strange proceeding. Does an employee of the postoffice department forego the common privileges of citizenship when he consents to work for the niggardly compensation provided for the mail carriers and clerks? If so, there is an opportunity for some Congressman to assert himself and restore their constitutional rights to postal employees. It is gratifying to learn that the Portland Central Labor Council and the Oregon State Federation of Labor have become interested, and have taken the position that postmasters are not immune to criticism, any more than other mortals.

COMMON SENSE FROM MODESTO

The following editorial from the Modesto "Tribune" says in comparatively few words what writers on economics have taken reams of copy paper to say less effectively. It gets right down to the gist of the subject of wage cutting.

"There is much talk in the papers now of a general wage-cut. High wages are often blamed for hard times. Frequently high wages are blamed for the high price of foodstuffs and clothing, farm machinery and what have you?

"If bankers and business men are expecting to overcome the depression by cutting wages they are dumber than they have been thought to be.

"In the first place, money is being lost now because of what is called 'overproduction.' At least half of the trouble is 'underconsumption.' This last is caused by the limited buying power of the laborers. This is no small matter when it is remembered that this class comprises over 80 per cent of the population. It will be impossible to make better conditions by further limiting the buying power of the laborer!

"In the second place, in most articles of food and clothing the labor bill is much less than most people surmise. Take a pair of shoes, for instance. Say they cost \$8 per pair. Well, what does labor get out of that \$8? Not over \$2 anyway, and that is a high estimate. Now suppose the shoemakers take a wage cut of 25 per cent! That is a big cut! But it would reduce the price of the shoes only 50 cents! It only takes a glance to see that wage-cutting would hurt the laborer without doing the

consumer very much good, for the shoes would still be high. Manifestly, wage-cutting is not the remedy, bankers to the contrary notwithstanding.

"By the way, it would be well if the banks themselves would raise the wages of bank employees, or most of them at least. It is a general complaint that banks pay the lowest wages of all great institutions. Perhaps they consider it is worth considerable to look at so much money!

"The 'Tribune' suggests that if any cutting is done in the interest of economy they begin at the top. Cut the salaries of the big superintendents, managers, cashiers, etc. Let the laborer alone. In most cases he is having it hard enough anyway. But the ridiculously large sums these big corporations are paying their big men is a disgrace to civilization! Just think of it, the manager of a certain tobacco company paid its manager over \$2,000,000 for his services last year! Oh, yes, and this is the same company that paid only 10 cents an hour to the girls and women that worked in the tobacco factory. And they worked their help ten hours a day, besides. Without a doubt, some real work might be done by cutting the salaries of some of the great big boys."

The coal mining industry is at a low ebb. In the great coal regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio there is the greatest destitution caused by unemployment. The miners' unions have not been able to cope with the situation, and it is natural that there should be rumblings of disorder. Human beings will not quietly starve. At St. Claireville, Ohio, the communists seem to have taken control of matters, and in an attempt to release prisoners from the county jail "seven women and five men" were overcome by tear gas used by the sheriff's posse. The county commissioners have appropriated \$25,000 to maintain order during the strike, which involves 1000 miners affiliated with the National Miners' Union. Funds seem to be available for repression when they are not available for sustenance.

Lloyd George seems to have come to the parting of the ways with Premier Ramsay MacDonald—and over the land tax bill, of all things. Lloyd George was the man who, as chancellor of the English Exchequer, convulsed the British Isles some score or more years ago by his revolutionary taxing of the privileged classes and their estates. The break will mean a new election and the possible retirement of the Labor government, which can not exist without the support of the Liberal party.

Samuel Vauclain, chairman of the board of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is an optimist. Speaking in Philadelphia this week, he said: "With the return of confidence and consequent restoration of business the United States will enjoy a period of prosperity never before seen in this country." He suggested that "women sell their fur coats and extra pairs of shoes and invest the proceeds in railroad and utilities stocks."

Archie L. Cross, State Director of the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor, has advised the director general of the service at Washington of the existence in Eastern states of a "labor racket" in which registrations of men for work at Hoover dam are being solicited. There now are 3500 applications for work on file in the Las Vegas employment office, Cross was informed.

"Over 95 per cent of our families have either an income or a bread winner employed." So says President Hoover. But the other 5 per cent needs an income or a bread winner now—not twenty years from now.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

While we protest long and loudly against adoption of sales taxes, every driver of an automobile suffers from a sales tax every time he drives up to a gasoline pump.

Motorists of the United States paid taxes exceeding \$2,000,000 per day last year, and they will pay even higher taxes during 1931. More than half of the daily tax bill represents gasoline taxes; the rest is made up of registration and drivers' license fees, personal property taxes and various other levies. Most of the income is used for the administration of motor vehicle laws, and the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways, but a steadily growing proportion is being spent on projects in which the motorists have little interest and from which they receive less benefit.

* * *

Gasoline tax collections in 1930, totaling nearly \$500,000,000, provided an income of more than \$1,000,000 daily. Numerous counties and communities collected additional gasoline taxes of their own, using the income for local purposes. There is no available record of the total of these local taxes, but it is believed they also run into millions. The 1930 income from registration and other fees, and taxes upon motor vehicle or its owner, was more than \$1,000,000,000. Together, gasoline taxes and other motoring taxes were equal to two-thirds or more of the total 1930 expenditures on highways.

* * *

This tax income represents an enormous increase over the collections of early years. In fact, total motor vehicle tax income since 1921 has increased at the rate of 14 per cent a year and gasoline tax income at the rate of 79 per cent per year. Yet the average yearly increase in motor vehicle registrations has been less than 11 per cent, far less in recent years, and expenditures for highways have made an annual increase of only 6 per cent.

But the peak of motoring taxation has not been reached. Ten legislatures this year have increased gasoline tax rates until the average rate now is approximately 4 cents per gallon. Only by strenuous efforts were motorists able to defeat a bill designed to lift the gasoline tax of one state to 7 cents per gallon. In all states widespread opposition to increases was aroused.

* * *

If motor travel increases this year, and in some quarters it is believed there will be a general expansion in motoring, it is possible the 1931 gasoline tax will approach the \$600,000,000 mark and that total motor vehicle taxes will be close to \$1,500,000,000.

Favorable weather this year produced the heaviest highway travel of any first quarter in years, and if the late fall and early winter seasons provide equally good motoring weather increased consumption of motor fuel, and consequently greater tax collections, will result. Much is being made of the fact that foreign travel is showing a decline and that more people than ever will "See America First" by motor this year.

WAGNER DEPLORES "MASS POVERTY"

Senator Robert F. Wagner recently declared that America must take the lead if the present-day civilization is to be saved from destruction. The Democratic Senator from New York voiced a need for a "new prophet who can persuade the people that in a world of plenty mass poverty is not only stupid but unjust."

WIT AT RANDOM

"How did the detectives discover that the gangster was disguised as a woman?" "He passed a milliner's window without looking in."—"Pathfinder."

The Pastor—So God has sent you two more little brothers, Dolly? Dolly (brightly)—Yes, and he knows where the money's coming from; I heard daddy say so—"A. C. L. News."

"Madam," he said, "will you please get off my foot?" "Put your foot where it belongs," she replied shortly. "Don't tempt me, madam, don't tempt me," he countered—"Postage and the Mail-bag."

"What is that new building you have put up on the hill there?" asked a curious visitor of a farmer. "Well," replied the farmer, "if I find a tenant for it, it's a bungalow; if I don't, it's a barn!"—"Stray Stories."

The bore was talking of his travels once again. "As I came out of that dense forest I was confronted by a yawning chasm," he said. "Was it yawning before it saw you?" asked one of the bored—"Labor."

A boy, about to purchase a seat for a cinema in the afternoon, was asked by the box-office man: "Why aren't you at school?" "Oh, it's all right, sir," said the youngster, earnestly, "I've got the measles."—"Labor."

"I'd like a couple of hard boiled eggs to take out," said the young fellow to the girl at the lunch counter. "All right," replied the waitress with a smile, "you'll have to wait. Mamie and I don't get off until ten."

Feminine Voice (telephoning)—Is my husband at the club? Porter—No ma'am. Feminine Voice—But I haven't told you who I am. Porter—Ah knows dat, lady, but they ain't nobody's husband heah nevah—"The Recorder."

Friend—What is your baby going to be when he grows up? Dad—A blackmailer, I'm afraid. Friend—Why, what makes you say that? Dad—Well, we have to give him something every little while to keep him quiet.—Ex.

Jones—How do you spend your income? Smith—About 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing, 40 per cent for food and 20 per cent for amusement. Jones—But that adds up to 120 per cent. Smith—That's right—"Hardware Age."

A man touring Europe sent back a picture postcard bearing this message: "Dear Son: On the other side you will see a picture of the rock from which the Spartans used to throw their defective children. Wish you were here. Your Dad."—"Wall Street Journal."

A man went to see his physician for advice as to how to be cured of the habit of snoring. "Does your snoring disturb your wife?" asked the M. D. "Does it disturb my wife?" echoed the patient. "Why, it disturbs the whole congregation."—"Southwestern Episcopalian."

A traffic cop was bawling out one of the tight-waisted boys who was jay walking across Fifth avenue at Thirty-eighth street. The jay walker, angered, replied: "I'm going to report you to the commissioner. What is your number?" "Here is my number, Clarence; and do you want my name also?" "No," he falsettoed. "Just your number. I have a name for you."—"Labor."

The telegraph pole gang had gone into the restaurant straight off the job and they were hungry. "What'll you have?" asked the lady in waiting to one of the gang's biggest and toughest. "Beef." "How do you want it," she persisted. Joe waved an enormous and impatient hand. "Oh, drive in the steer and I'll bite off what I want."—Ex.

A polite motorist passing through a western village, wishing to show proper respect for the

village ordinances, accosted a street corner policeman. "What is the speed law here, please?" "Ain't got none," replied the cop. "You fellers can't get through here any too fast for us."—"Elevator Constructor."

At a revival meeting converts were coming forward by the dozen. A negro came striding down the aisle and dropped to his knees. He was barefooted and two enormous feet stuck up behind him. In a moment the revivalist started up the aisle, kneeling here and there beside the converts. The near-sighted old man peered earnestly at the negro, patted him on the shoulder and murmured, "Bless you, brother." Then kneeling behind him and putting a hand on each heel, he said, "And bless these two dear little boys."—Vancouver "Province."

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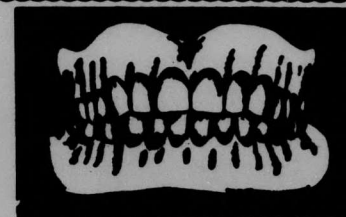
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of June 12

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Office Employees, S. J. Rosenblum, Frank C. Miller, W. A. Granfield, Wm. T. Bonsor. Chauffeurs, G. Hosking, H. Olson, vice J. Pilet and R. E. Grant. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, relative to its jurisdiction. From the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, relative to bill 339 and the signing of same by the Governor. From Civil Service Commission, inclosing copy of Scope circular for examinations to be held for superintendents and assistant superintendents, beginning June 24, 1931. From Mission Baseball Association, stating that the Mission Club will stay at the Sacramento Hotel, but do not compel their players to eat there. Unemployment Report from the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From International Union of Elevator Constructors, Local No. 8, requesting that a number of elevator maintenance companies be placed on the unfair list of the Council.

Referred to Secretary—From the San Francisco Convention Bureau, requesting Council to send a representative to attend the convention of the Municipal Traffic League of California, to be held June 25 to June 27, inclusive.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Electrical Workers No. 151, stating that it will gladly join with organized labor in making the Labor Day celebration a success.

Communication from the Crusaders, extending an invitation to the Council to attend a debate to be held in the Civic Auditorium about the second week of July, on the question of "National Prohibition." Moved that the invitation be accepted; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Molders' Union against the Apex-Johnson washing machine, information was received that the manager is still away from the city, hence the matter was laid over for one week. Other matters were also laid over awaiting further developments. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Reported a visit to Sacramento to urge the Governor to sign A. B. 713, which would benefit their membership, but the Governor informed them of his inability to sign the bill because of its unconstitutionality. Office Employees—Resent the talk prevalent by some per diem employees with reference to the five-day week. Molders—Will picnic at California Park, Sunday, June 21. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the union label when making purchases.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were drawn for same.

Labor Day Committee—Organized by electing President, James B. Gallagher; Vice-President, W. A. Granfield; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell; Assistant-Secretary, Thomas Doyle, Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien and Dan Cavanaugh. A general discussion was had relative to the character of the coming celebration, and on motion it was decided to hold a picnic and barbecue. On motion the Secretary was authorized to engage California Park for the holding of the celebration. On motion the President was authorized to appoint the necessary sub-committees.

New Business—Moved that the Council protest to the Interstate Commerce Commission through the Board of Supervisors against any extension of

time to Western Pacific Railway in completing the Bay Shore extension; motion carried.

Receipts—\$553.78. **Expenses**—\$1688.78.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The regular weekly meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, held June 11, listened to an optimistic report from Business Agent Nicholas as to prospective work for building trades mechanics.

A communication from the General Labor Day Committee with regard to plans for the celebration of Labor's holiday was received. Local unions were invited to assist in making the event successful.

Elevator Constructors' Union, Local No. 8, reported to the Council a list of firms which were unfair to that organization, requesting that they be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Council. The request was referred to the advisory committee.

The State Building Trades Council informed the local Council that the Kress Company had agreed that hereafter all its construction work would be executed under strictly union conditions, citing several instances where this policy had been followed. On the recommendation of the State Council the Kress Company was removed from the "We Don't Patronize" list and it was ordered that publicity be given to the fact that the concern is recognized as fair to the affiliated local unions.

STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION

This year's state convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held in September at Santa Barbara. All expenses of that convention will be taken care of by the local unions, says the "Labor News" of that city, and no individual, outside of organized labor, will be asked to contribute anything to the convention fund nor will any individual donations be accepted for this purpose, as the local unions have adopted a plan of paying for their own convention. The plan adopted is briefly this: Every member of organized labor in Santa Barbara will be asked to contribute through their local unions the sum of one dollar. It has been definitely arranged to make the Barbara Hotel the convention headquarters during the week of the annual gathering at Santa Barbara.

THE FIGHT WILL BE CARRIED ON

Speaking of the fight of organized labor with the Milk Producers' Association of Central California and the Challenge Cream and Butter Association of Modesto, the "Tribune" of that city says:

"The manager informs the public in a recent report that the business of the association has really been helped by the union program, at least, that business is better now than a year ago. But it hardly seems possible that 150,000 men working against the sale of an article could help it very much. So the 'Tribune' contends that something should be done to settle this strike, and something done as soon as possible to prevent the recurrence of such destructive policies."

BEARS BAD REPUTATION

The governor of Arkansas was visiting the state penitentiary. A colored woman inmate asked for a pardon. "What's the matter, Auntie—haven't you a nice home here?" asked the governor. "Yassuh," she replied, "but Ah wants out." "Don't they feed you well here?" "Yassuh, Ah gits good victuals; dat ain't hit." "Well, what makes you dissatisfied, then?" "Ah is only got jes one 'jection to dis here place, Guvnor. An' dat's de repitation hit's got out ovah de state."—Ex.

VICTORY IN SIGHT IN CLEVELAND

The signing of agreements with the restaurant men of Cleveland and the settlement with the Hollenden Hotel are important occurrences since our last month's issue, and the latest happening is the request for a receivership for the Hotel Winton, says "The Catering Industry Employee." It is expected that before this reaches the hands of our membership something definite in the way of an understanding may have been reached with other hotels than the Hollenden; in the meantime the battle will be carried on stronger than ever. More than \$110,000 in hard cash, in addition to the sacrifices and hardships of our members, has been expended in this fight for principle, which was forced upon us by the introduction of the "yellow dog" contract, which is now unlawful in the state of Ohio, even the State Legislature and Governor of Ohio seeing the viciousness of such an un-American proposition.

ENJOY A DAY WITH MOLDERS

The committee in charge of arrangements for the annual picnic of Molders' Union No. 164, to be held on Sunday, June 21, at California Park, Marin County, reports that a fine program of entertainment has been arranged for and guarantees everyone who attends an enjoyable time. There will be a baseball game between members of Boilermakers' and Molders' unions. A beautiful cup donated by District Attorney Brady will be presented to the winning team. There is keen rivalry between the two teams and both predict victory. Dancing will continue until 7 p. m. Bob Burton's Syncopators will furnish music. There will be races and games for all, especially the children. Take Northwestern Pacific ferry to Sausalito. Trains connect directly to park. The admission is 50 cents, ladies and children being admitted free.

UNFAIR DAIRY PRODUCTS

C. C. Nunnally, secretary-treasurer of the Stanislaus County Central Labor Council, advises union men and women not to purchase Modesto butter, Challenge butter, Val-Maid butter, MPA butter, Modesto milk, Banner milk and MPA powdered milk. "By assisting in this manner," he says, "you will confer a great benefit upon the 150 strikers and their families, who have been involved for such a long time, and who depend entirely upon the support they are receiving from their brothers and sisters in the labor movement."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

IN UNITY IS STRENGTH

A tri-party agreement bringing together the three largest international unions in the building industry has just been entered into by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The agreement covers the conditions under which stoppages of work may occur and points to employment of members of the organizations allied as the prime object of the compact.

An identical agreement was signed a month earlier between the Carpenters and the Bricklayers.

Under the two-party agreement between the Carpenters and Bricklayers two jurisdictional questions have been settled and the settlements have been covered by signed agreements. One of these relates to the erection of cork and substitutes for insulation. The other relates to the caulking or pointing of window and door frames. It is said by representatives of the internationals allied by the compact that it is expected the agreement will end stoppages of work over jurisdictional issues and will result in membership gains for all of the unions involved.

"STRANGE BEDFELLOWS"

Thirty organizations calling themselves liberal have announced they will enter into a joint campaign, opening offices in Washington and elsewhere, for certain purposes, one being to gain—if possible—recognition of the soviets and a pardon for Tom Mooney, says International Labor News Service. They also want citizenship for pacifists. The list is worth reading, for it's a strange mixture of this and that. Among them are: American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Congress, American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, Church League for Industrial Democracy, Committee on Militarism in Education, Conference for Progressive Labor Action, Co-operative League of the United States, Fellowship for Reconciliation, Labor Bureau, Inc., League for Industrial Democracy, Methodist Federation for Social Service, National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the World Peace Commission.

"FILIPINOS FIRST"

"At the time this is written two United States army transports are in San Francisco harbor," says the "Coast Seamen's Journal." "The transports are manned by Filipinos. While President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment publishes various bulletins outlining devious methods for the lessening of unemployment, the War Department gives preference in employment to Filipinos while American seamen wearily tread the beach vainly looking for jobs. When the Jones-White act was pending in Congress the cheap labor champions attempted to amend the bill so as to make Filipinos eligible as citizens for the purpose of manning subsidized merchant vessels. Congress declined to grant that privilege. Army transports receive a heavier subsidy than any other craft afloat. In fact, their entire cost of operation is borne by American taxpayers. And in the face of all this, arrogant American army officers insist upon maintaining their established policy, 'Filipinos first.'"

VETERAN BONDS BRING BIG PREMIUM

Sale of the block of \$4,000,000 California veterans' welfare bonds has netted the state a premium of \$173,000, according to word received by James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion, from George M. Stout, secretary of the Veterans' Welfare Board. State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson characterizes this sale as "the greatest in the history of California."

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PROBLEM FOR COMMISSION

A recent inquiry from a doctor in southern California addressed to the Industrial Accident Commission illustrates the wide scope of occupational mishaps. The question asked was "Would like to get a ruling to see if this is a compensable case. A truck driver for a well-known beverage (soft) was following his vocation on May 8 last. Here is the official report from the medico: 'Man holding small, round tin whistle between his teeth while closing a door. The jar of door caused him to swallow the whistle, which was caught in esophagus about the middle of the upper third. Esophagoscopy done. Whistle removed.' The commission is seriously considering the answer.

HELP THE GARMENT WORKERS

Robert J. Noren, secretary of the joint committee on prison labor of the United Garment Workers of America, sends admonition from Chicago to the effect that no garment is or ever has been considered union-made unless it has the union label of the United Garment Workers of America on it. When you buy garments be sure to advise the merchants that unless they handle union-made work garments you, as true union men, cannot and will not patronize them.

Union men and women should help to end the depression by purchasing none but union-made goods wherever possible.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—How do farm wages now stand in comparison to past years?

A.—The United States Department of Agriculture says that the general level of farm wages on April 1 was the lowest recorded since 1916. Farm workers are unorganized.

Q.—Is the United Mine Workers of America an industrial organization?

A.—Yes. It includes in its membership all workers employed "in and around coal mines, coal washers and coke ovens on the American continent."

Q.—When were the first trade unions in Canada formed?

A.—There are records of a printers' union in Quebec in 1827; in Toronto in 1832; in Montreal in 1833; and in Hamilton in 1833. The Toronto union lapsed during the rebellion of 1837, but was revived in 1844 and has had a continuous existence ever since. The Toronto Typos Union (now International No. 91) has had the longest continuous life of any Canadian union.

SELF-SACRIFICING UNIONISTS

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of Toronto, Canada, has unanimously voted for a three-day working week for the purpose of counteracting unemployment in the trade. Employing contractors have undertaken to co-operate in the distribution of employment more evenly among members of the trade. About 50 per cent of the union bricklayers are out of work.

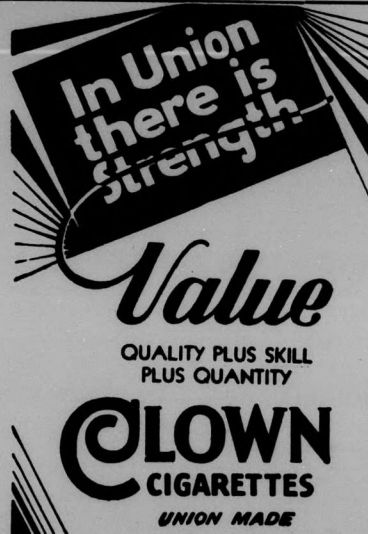
Don't go on a union job wearing scab clothing. Call for the label when you make purchases.

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JUDGE GOODELL'S RULING

Superior Judge Goodell has ruled that a contractor engaged on city work need not have his lumber and millwork done by San Francisco firms if he can obtain a cheaper price for work of a similar quality done in another community. The decision was made in the suit brought against the city by Mahony Brothers, contractors, to whom had been awarded the contract for the \$140,000 central warehouse at Fifteenth and Harrison streets.

According to Timothy A. Reardon, president of the Board of Public Works, this decision will be nullified by a new charter provision that becomes effective July 1, which makes it incumbent on contractors to pay wages identical to the wage paid in San Francisco by private concerns for similar work and to use material manufactured in establishments where the wage scale is the same as that in this city.

Also it is incumbent on the contractor to furnish proof that such material as he may use from outside manufacturers has been made by men receiving the San Francisco wage scale.

The ordinance applies to work done for the city outside the limits as well as within them.

MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN OPENS

The daily papers of Wednesday report that a delegation of the San Francisco Building Trades Council waited upon Mayor Rossi and pledged him their support in the coming campaign. A petition signed by sixty voters was handed to the mayor by James B. Gallagher, president of the Building Trades Council, who was accompanied by Thomas Doyle, secretary; Harry Milton and Joseph Marshall, all members of the Building Trades Council. The petition recited that "we feel that in the short time he has served as mayor he has done everything to relieve the unemployment situation in our city."

The mayor told newspaper men that he "was giving the subject serious consideration."

GENERAL LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

On Saturday evening, June 20, at 8:15 o'clock, the General Labor Day Committee, comprising delegates from the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council, will meet in the Labor Temple. While delegates have been appointed from each organization, officers of the Committee state that all members of the two Councils are invited to attend and take part in the proceedings.

MOONEY HEARING DENIED

It has frequently been announced that Attorney Frank Walsh of New York was to be given a hearing by Governor Rolph on June 29 to plead the petition of Tom Mooney for a pardon. It now appears that there has been a misunderstanding, as the governor announces that he has made no agreement for the hearing. He said he had not been advised that Walsh planned to go to Sacramento. Further, Governor Rolph said he would be in Los Angeles on the date named.

BUTCHERS' CONFERENCE

The conference called by the California Federation of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, which was in session the early part of this week to consider the relations of that organization with the American Federation of Labor and its subordinate bodies, adjourned Tuesday. Efforts to arrive at an agreement with the International Union and the San Francisco Labor Council were fruitless, President Maxwell of the seceding Butcher Workmen, informed the Labor Clarion, and he promised a public statement later.

HITS JUDGE-MADE LAW

Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, champion of legislation to curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes, declares that if the Supreme Court would give the same protection to striking workers that it has given to editors it would throw out nearly every injunction issued in labor disputes.

"Injunctions have been issued in labor disputes," said Senator Shipstead, "because judges have held that the 'remedy at law' was not adequate and complete. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Minnesota case holds that there was a 'remedy at law'—the victim could sue his detractor or have him arrested for criminal libel—therefore, an injunction was not justified.

"If the same rule were applied to labor disputes employers would find their 'remedy at law' in the statutes passed by Congress and police regulations. If anyone hurt them they could have him sent to jail in the regular way.

"It would not be necessary for them to appeal to 'judge-made' law in the form of injunctions, which in almost every instance seek to set aside the constitutional rights of workers."

PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY STRIKE

After two months of alleged research, Mayor Mackey's Fact Finding Committee has issued its report on the general hosiery strike in Philadelphia against wage cuts, the yellow dog contract and the 12 and 13-hour day. It is a thinly veiled indorsement of company unions, the right of a rugged individual to "run his shop without interference," and expresses a childlike faith in the fatherly wishes of hosiery mill bosses toward their employees. Unashamed and adorned with high motive—the company union—the personnel man and the efficiency system were the best the committee could offer to correct the grievances of the strikers which the committee called "minor." Discontinuance of the strike was recommended.

The report found little favor in the eyes of the strikers whose grievances the committee dismissed so lightly with a recommendation that the employers "consider" them. No defections from the strikers' ranks were found, and if the manufacturers hoped the report would break the strike they discovered their mistake. Not only were the ranks of the strikers strengthened by the report but they were added to by workers in the mills to whom the report's statement of their "alleged minor grievances" was the last straw.

BONUS AND SURPLUS VS. WAGES

In 1929 Bethlehem Steel Corporation paid to Eugene G. Grace salary and bonus as president of the concern a total sum of \$1,623,753.

Last year American Tobacco Company paid to George Washington Hill, in a similar capacity for that company, a total of \$2,283,000.

In 1929 Westinghouse Electric Company increased its surplus by \$30,000,000, making a total surplus of \$90,000,000. But it cut down its dividend this year by about one dollar.

Eighty-two companies, according to Wall Street reports, paid out a total of \$192.35 per share to stockholders; but paid back into their surplus funds an average of \$313.38 per share.

Thirty-one other companies, who paid their stockholders nothing, paid into surplus at the rate of \$42.50 per share.

If this money had been paid out in wages, would the Wall Street collapse of 1929 have occurred?

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The deaths of Louis Anderson, a member of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, and John Cusack, member of Division 518, Carmen's Union, were reported during the week.

PROPOSES CONFERENCE

In his address at the opening of the new headquarters building of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union at Indianapolis on May 31 President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said in part:

"We have proposed that the President of the United States, in this emergency, shall assemble the representatives of industry, the representatives of the financial interests of this country, the representatives of labor, and outstanding economists, and there develop a sound, constructive economic program that will afford a remedy for the existing industrial ills.

"Labor would propose to that conference that working men and women would be guaranteed job security, that when a man was given work he would be as secure in his job as the stockholder would be in his investment in the concern, and that the worker, having accepted employment, would have a claim upon the industry or have a share of the work so far as it was possible for industry to give it.

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